THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 9 MAY, 1837. [NO. 9393.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.—The fine A. 1. Ship "*Pestonjee Bomanjee*" 593 tons Register, *Jas. Thompson*, commander, has good accommodation for Passengers and carries a surgeon, Plans of her cabins may be seen at the office of

FERGUSON TURNER & Co.

Bombay, 8th May, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The Ship "*Palmira*" 600 Tons, *William Loader* Commander, and will have immediate despatch. Has superior accommodations for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For passage apply to *Messrs. McGregor Brownrigg and Co.*—Bombay, 9th May, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The "*John Denniston*" A. I. of 450 tons, *Thos. Mackie*, Commander, will positively sail on the 14th instant.—For freight apply to GREY, PARLANE AND Co.

Rampart Row. 9th May, 1837.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—The A. 1 Ship "*W. Turner*" CHAS. LIETCH, commander, will sail for Liverpool about the 10th Inst., carries, an experienced Surgeon, three Cabins are disengaged, for Passage apply to.

FERGUSON TURNER & Co.

Bombay, 9th May, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Mary Bibby* daily expected and will have quick despatch, for freight or passage apply to *Edmond, Bibby and Co.*—9th May, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "*Minerva*" " Captain *McPherson*" will sail with despatch for freight or passage Apply to,

DUNCAN GIBB, AND Co.

Dady's Duilding, 9th May, 1837.

FOR CHINA.—The *Isabella*, Captain ROBERTSON, will sail with all dispatch. For freight apply to *Messrs. Macvicar Burn and Co.*—Rampart Row, 9th May, 1837.

THE Schooner *Syeedhan*, Capt. *J. L. Gallie*, will be dispatched for Singapore and China immediately.

For Freight apply to,

FRANCISCO PEREIRA,

or Capt. J. L. GALLIE.

Tamarin Lane, Bombay 8th May, 1837.

SEALED Tenders for the supply ofthe, Bombay Regiment European Infantry of Tea, Sugar and Wood, for such period as the Commanding Officer may fix, will be received by the Quarter Master at his Office, *Fort George Barrack*, till Tuesday, the 9th, Instant.

By Order

T. G. FRASER, *Lieut. and Quarter Master B. Regt. E. Infantry.*

Fort George Barrack,
3rd May 1837.

NOTICE.—M. ROBERT MCKIM, is from this date, authorised to sign by procuration for our firm.

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Bombay, 8th May, 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

MCGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 9th May, 1837.

AUCTION.—On Monday, the 15th May next, Messrs. *Frith and Co* will sell by public auction, at his residence "Storm Hall," Mazagon, the Household Furniture and property of John Warden, Esq. Civil Service, proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, there will also be sold on the same day, a London Built Buggy, 2 Palanquins, Fowls, Bussorah Pigeons, a varietyof plants, &c. &c.

Also, if not previously disposed of by private bargain.

A pair of large and powerful high Caste Arab Carriage Horses, price,. 850 Rs

A high caste bay arab Horse 14 | 3 has been constantly ridden by a Lady, and is perfectly, broken in as a charger, 9 yrs, old..... .., 500 "

Immediately after the Sale of the Horses, will be put up an article, worthy the attention of gentlemen, residing on the Esplanade, or who pitch Tents on cool spots;—Viz two Bungalows entirely composed of Teak Wood and floored, with Venetians in all the pannels, the largest being 29 feet square and the small one 17 feet square.

The Horses can be seen at the stables at "Storm Hall." The property will be on view on Friday the 13th Inst. on which day Catalognes will be published, and may be had at "Storm Hall" or at the auction rooms of the advertizers.—Nesbit Lane, May 9th 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Wednesday, the 10th May inst. at 11 A. M. Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will submit for sale by auction at their room—a variety of Goods comprising a quantity of Bengal Table Cloths and Napkins, China Gauze flowered and plain for musquito curtains, Japan'd Thermometers,—Europe, and Bengal Canvas Cloth of different colors, Cotton Twist White Lead Brass, accordions, Morrocco Leather, color'd Prints for Ladies Dresses—Pieces of White and Brown Duck, Grass Cloth, Drab Beaver and silk Hats, Eau de Cologne. Handsome Tea Trays, Letter and Note paper, Quills, Bamboo Couches and Stools, cases Crown Glass, Toilet Soap, Carpenters Brace Bits, &c. &c. &c.

At 1 P. M.—A Britzka built to order by "Bennett" of Long Acre, it has copper pannels, and is a carriage that is admirably adapted for the Mahabuleshwar Hills. A pair of carriages Horses, and Harness, a Buggy Horse and Harness, also a high bred Arab riding Horse 5 years old warranted in every respect. The above are the property of Colonel Baddely C. B. of the Bengal Army, and will be disposed of by private sale, application to be made to Mr. *Frith*, prior to the 10th Instant, for further particulars in respect to prices &c. also on the same day, Messrs. Frith and Co. will sell a nearly new Bengal Palenquin, a quantity of English rabbits and Hutches a smart bay Poney—and any other cattle, or carriages that may offer.—Nesbit Lane, 9th May, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

FOR SALE.—Bleached Canvas, from No. 1 to 6, at the godowns of Messrs. EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.—Rampart Row, 9th May, 1837.

ON SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Edmond, Bibby and Co.*, Sherry Wine of superior quality in Hhds. and quarter casks, received per *Carnatic*, also Port Wine of superior quality, at Rs 20 ℔ Doz. Cash.—Rampart Row, 9th May, 1837.

BILLS ON LONDON, or LIVERPOOL, at 3 days, 30 days, 3 months or 6 months sight, on sale at the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co,

Rampart row, 9th May, 1837,

JUST PUBLISHED.—The quarterly Civil, Military and Naval List with Pay Tables and the General Orders appertaining to each branch of the service; corrected up to the 31st March last inclusive; Printed on Europe Paper; price Rupees 5, to be had of *Mr. Malvery* at the Circulating Library.—Price Current Office, 9th May, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. *Higginson and Cardwell*, a quantity of Bass's Beer of the October brew'd now landing *ex-Lintin*, Price Rs. 75 per Hhd. Cash.—Rampart Row, 8th May, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. *Higginson and Cardwell*, a few Hhds. and quarter casks of superior old Madeira and Sherry wine, also a small quantity of choice Port and claret in bottles. For particulars apply to Higginson and Cardwell.—Rampart Row, 8th May, 1837.

TO BE LET.—A large and commodious newly finished lower roomed airy House, for a family residence, with out Houses, at Colabah, opposite to *M. F. Brownrigg's Esq.*

Ditto, Ditto, adjoining to the above.

An uppper roomed House, opposite to Cowasjee Pattell's tank.

Ditto, Ditto, adjoining to the above, which was recently vacated by Mr. *Wm. Henderson*, apply to *Pestonjee Merwanjee*, opposite to the Sally Port gate.—Bombay, 9th May, 1837.

TO BE LET.—That Airy and commodious House called the "Storm Hall." Apply to *Messrs. D. and M. Pestonjee*, at the Fort, 8th May 1837.

NOTIFICATION.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

It is hereby notified, for general informaion, that, in consequence of the recent extensive Fire at Surat, the Right Houourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve that, all Import, Export, and Transit Duties, leviable on all Articles of Food, and on Building Materials, Imported into, and Exported from other places for Surat, shall be remitted, until the 1st of August next, or until futher orders; and further that, on the production at the place of Export, of a Certificate of Import at Surat, all Duties that may have been paid by the Exporters, shall be refunded.

2nd. It is also hereby notified, that all persons importing Grain into Surat, for the consumption of that City, will be entitled to a Premium of 2 per cent on their Imports, during the current month of May, and of one per cent on their Imports, during the ensuing month of June. This Premium will be granted by the Special Committee, (consisting of the Principal Collector, and Acting Judge of Surat) recently appointed, from the Judicial Department, for the purpose of carrying into effect certain other measures resolved on by Government for the relief of the Inhabitants of Surat.

Pub. by order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY,—*Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 5th May, 1837.

SUTTEE.

A Letter denunciatory of the crime of Suttee amongst Hindoos, addressed by Mr. Erskine to the Tributary Chiefs in Katteewar.

"Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the British Government that the crime of Suttee has been perpetrated by persons coming from Bombay and landing at Jafferabad, the Political Agent takes this opportunity of calling the attention of all the Talookdars to this serious subject, and exhorts them most earnestly to exert themselves to the utmost to prevent such a horrible rite, repugnant alike to the laws of God and man.

"Suttee is synonymous with suicide as regards the victim, and murder as regards the accessories, for vain has been the attempt to transform the crime into a religious rite.

"It is against our nature to believe there can exist a system of religion or code of morality, among any people who have once emerged from the darkness of barbarism, which sanctions the destruction of human life as an act acceptable to God. Accordingly, the discovery that the Hindoo Shasters do not contain any such sanction has been hailed with delight by all nations and particularly by the British Government under whose rule the Divine Providence has been pleased to place the Hindoos—The most eminent of the expounders of the sacred Books of the Hindoos, have declared that the Shasters far from countenancing the idea that Suttee is an act greateful to the almighty expressly refute this absurd doctrine by denouncing all deeds whereby the vital principle of life whether in the animal or vegetable shape, is endangered. It was chiefly upon this declaration that the British Government proceeded to abolish the practice of Suttee in the countries under its supremacy, and the Political agent feels the purest delight in communicating to the chiefs of this province, the gratifying information that this barbarous and sinful custom has been effectually eradicated from the provinces under its control.

"The anxiety of the British Government has now however been directed to this province in consequence of the commission of Suttee by a female who landed at Jafferabad from Bombay a few months ago.

"It was with a mingled feeling of regret and displeasure that it observed the apathy of the chiefs of Katteewar in that instance—The British Government is far from believing that the crime of Suttee has ever been countenanced by the Talookdars and is therefore ready to attribute the few instances of it that have occurred to indifference and a desire to refrain from interference with a prejudice which had not yet been directly denounced to them by the paramount Government—This indifference and apathy, the British Government hopes will now give place to a generous excitement in regard to the subject of Suttee, which whilst it spurs on every chief of this Province to exert the strictest vigilance against the commission of the crime within his own particular jurisdiction, will produce the most beneficial results to the cause in a general point of view. Under this impression the British government conceives it unnecessary for the present expressly to warn the Talookdars of Katteewar of the deep dissatisfaction it will feel on discovering that from henceforward any instance of Suttee has been suffered to be perpetrated in the province—Its displeasure cannot but be extreme in the event of such instance occuring, but the good sense of the chiefs, in which government placed so much confidence renders needless for the present any express declaration on this head."—*Durpun, May 5th.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—I enclose you a list of the original subscribers who raised privately among themselves a sum for opening the Adjunta Caves, and rendering more easy the access to them. This was however long before there was any idea of having the paintings in the caves copied, and an account of them published at Bombay—your correspondent in your paper of the 22d April states, I presume on good authority, that each subscriber is to be furnished with a copy.—The original plan embracing nothing beyond the opening of the caves, some of these subscriptions will probably fall short of the cost of the proposed publication—But this fresh inducement will no doubt lead to further contributions, on the part of the subscribers.

It is only justice to the first mover in the business to state, that the idea originated with the late Bheel Agent at Kunnur, who set on foot the subscription and induced many to subscribe, in spite of the ridicule of others, who pronounced a scheme visionary, that practice has shewn to be exceedingly easy, and not even expensive.

A SUBSCRIBER.

M. Larken	15	Captain Twenlow	10
H. Liddell	15	Captain Robison	5
F. H. Brown	15	Captain Salter	10
D. Ritchie	5	Lieut. Morrison	5
W. Morris	5	Lt. Dd. Graham	10
P. T. French	15	Captain W. Scott	15
D. Freeman	25	Captain Stack	15
Captain Swinton	10	Benj. Hutt	25
Captain Ralph	15	A. Hornby	15
Captain J. Johnson	10	Dr. Gibson	15
Captain MacLeod	10		

May, 2nd 1837.

FIRE AT SURAT.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR ROBERT GRANT, G. C. B.
President and Covernor in Counell.

RIGHT HON'BLE SIR.—In all cases of severe distress and misfortune we have one source of consolation which has never failed us, and which we now most fully and confidently rely upon, and that is the unfailing sympathy and support of your Hon'ble Government. The case we have now bring to your notice in one of the most serious and distressing it has ever been our misfortune to be connected with.—We allude to the dreadful and destructive fire that broke out at Surat on the 24th of last month. It is reported that upwards of 20,000 Houses have been destroyed, and when it is recollected how dense a population Surat contains some faint idea of the misery and wretched state of the poor inhabitants may be conceived, and will we are sure call forth the warmest sympathies of your Hon'ble and Paternal Government. Ever since the fire commenced we have had daily reports of the heart rending misery that has attended its desolating violence. The Inhabitants of Surat are left without Homes, Food or Clothing every thing has been lost, and life has been but preserved to sink under famine unless immediate steps be taken for the relief of these poor and distracted people. Whole families have been dispersed, and parents are seeking Children, and Children their natural protectors, but all in vain while the dreadful confusion and panic that now prevails continue to exist We also regret to inform your Excellency that some hundreds of Lives have been already sacrificed. Those who now have the honor to address your Excellency in conjunction with others, are taking steps for the immediate relief of the more respectable classes, who from affluence and respectability have been suddenly reduced to absolute want. What we seek from your Hon'ble Government, and which we have not a doubt will be immediately conceded under the peculiar circumstances, is Food and shelter for the poorer classes of the inhabitants, who have now no other canopy than that of Heaven for their protection. The near approach of the Moonsoon also enhances the imperative necessity of providing some shelter for the thousands of helpless beings that have now no homes, and we would most respectfully suggest that your Hon'ble Government should order the immediate erection of large sheds, and the provision of Food for all those who may have become destitute of means to supply themselves. We would further most urgently but at the same time most respectfully call to your Excellency's attention that the least delay in affording the succour we thus most earnestly pray for will be fatal to the lives of number of our fellow, creatures we can assure your Excellency that we are not idle, but are taking every step in our power to ameliorate the misery and dreadful distress this visitation of God has inflicted upon our unhappy countrymen. To you as Governor of this Land and Father of the people committed to your charge, we look up to for all the aid and assistance the necessities of the case require, and in the hope that this address will be favorably received and promptly attended to, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves.

Right Hon'ble Sir,
Yours, &c.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1837.

Judicial Department.

TO, FRAMJEE COWASJEE, ESQR.
and others, Inhabitants of Bombay.

GENTLEMEN.

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 3d, Instant, relative to the awful and destructive conflagration which has occurred at Surat and suggesting measures for the immediate relief of the numerous sufferers on the melancholy occassion.

2. In reply, I am instructed to inform you, that the steps which you have so promptly taken for sending assistance to Surat, as detailed in your petition, reflect the greatest credit on you.

3. I am, at the same time, directed to assure you of the deep sorrow of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council at the calamity which has befallen the ancient City of Surat, and of the sympathy which he feels for the sufferers; and that Government has adopted the following measures with the view of alleviating the misery in which the population is involved.

4. A Committee has been appointed at Surat, consisting of the acting Judge and Principal Collector, with instructions to adopt immediate measures for affording the most effectual relief to such of the inhabitants as are in the most urgent need, and have no other means of assistance left.

5. For that purpose Rupees (50,000) fifty thousand have been placed at the disposed of the committee, to be advanced either in gifts or on loan, or on both these terms, and to be distributed in money, Clothes, or grain at their descretion.

6. The Committee have likewise been authorized to remit all import, export and transit duties on all kinds of provisions and building materials imported at Surat until the 1st. of August next, or until further orders; and to grant a premium of 2 per cent on all grain imported into Surat before the 31st. Instant, and premium of 1 per cent on all grain imported during the month of June next.

7. Information of the remission of the duties on the above articles, and of the premium to be granted on the import of grain into Surat, will be immediately conveyed to all quarters likely to supply the Wants of that place; and the same will be notified in the Government Gazette.

8. The export and transit duties will be claimable as a refund, on producing a certificate of import to Surat.

9. The Committee have been requested immediately to report what steps they may adopt for the relief of the inhabitants; and to suggest to Government such further measures of relief as they would recommend.

10. A copy of the appeal addressed by you to Government, has been transmitted to the Committee, in order that they may take the several suggestions therein proposed into consideration.

I have &c.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY,—*Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1837.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in the Society's Room on Wednesday the 26th April 1837.

Reverend John Wilson, D. D. President in the Chair.

The following Gentlemen having been balloted for—are duly elected Members of the Society.

Dr. Brown, and Geo. Hancock, Esquire.

Proposed as Member.—Peter Ewart, Esq. by D. Barn Esq. Seconded by B. Noton, Esq.

The Secretary lays before the meeting a copy of the 1 Vol. of "*Scientific Memoirs*" presented to the Society by the Author, Richd. Taylor, F. S. A.

Resolved that it be ordered thro' Mr. Richardson from the commencement.

The President lays on the Table a copy of the fac-simile, of the Girnar inscriptions presented to him by Captain Lang, and ordered to be executed by a former meeting, for transmission to M. Jacquet of Paris, thro' the Royal Asiatic Society.

The President communicates to the Society, the substance of a letter dated the 15th December 1836, which he had just received from M. Burnount, the Secretary of the Asiatic Society of Paris. M. Burnouf, after thanking Dr. Wilson for the notice taken of his exertions in the cause of Oriental Literature in his address delivered before the Society in January 1836, announces his hope of

being able to publish before the end of this year, a third volume of his "Commentary on the Yaçna;" his commencement of a "Zend Dictionary;" and his having finished a translation of the four books of the Bhàgawat Purà-na, represented by Dr. Wilson as a work most important for the elucidation of the more modern opinions of the Hindus; and expresses the desire felt at Paris, by several Orientalists, to become possessed of copies of the translation of a portion of the Rig-veda, published by one of the Members of this Society.

It was then resolved that the Society should subscribe for one copy of M. Burnouf's publications.

M. Burnouf having been proposed as an Honorary Member of the Society by Dr. Wilson, seconded by Dr. Stevenson and Mr. Fraser, a ballot is taken, and he is accordingly elected.

Read a letter from W. H. Wathen, Esq. presenting to the Society translations of two inscriptions containing grantsof Villages by Kings of the Southern Chalakiar Dynasty.

Arranged as follows:

No. 1. An Abstract English translation of an inscription engraved on copper plate, in a very ancient type of the Purvada Hálla Cánára Character and in the Sankrita language, in the possession of Captain T. B. Jervis, Bombay Engineers, which was found in the Southern Mahratta Country or Kairnàta, the date of which is Saca 411, A. D. 490.

A Sanskrita version.

Fac-simile of the character in which the inscription is written.

No. 2. Copper plate inscription of a Chalakian Dynasty found in the Nasik district by L. R. Reid, Esq. and translated by that gentleman, dated Saca 730, or A. D. 808, or 1,028 years from the present time (1836) with remarks by W. H. Wathen, Esq.

Resolved,—That the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Wathen for his valuable communication.

The President lays before the meeting a paper,—"An account of the *Kaûphates* of *Danodhar* in Cutch, with the legend of Dhàrmanath their founder," by Lieutenant J. Postans, presented to the Society by that gentleman thro' Mr. Wathen.

Resolved that the thanks of the Society be conveyed to Lieutenant Postans thro' Mr. Wathen for the same.

A paper "On the Ante-Brahminical worship of the Hindus in the Deccan" by Dr. Stevenson is read.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Stevenson for his very interesting communication.

A paper entitled "general Remarks on the Philosophical Systems of the Hindùs" by Colonel Vans Kennedy, is then read.

Resolved that the thanks of the Society be communicated to Colonel Kennedy for this invaluable and most able contribution to the elucidation of a most interesting subject; and which supplies a much desiderated sequel to his other learned researches.

The Meeting then adjourned to Wednesday the 31st May.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. W. Erskine, Madras Cavalry.

DEPARTURES.

Asst. Surg. J. Fraser, to England.
Ensign Lodwick, attached 8th Rt. N. I. to Sattarah.
Ensign G. B. Eastwick, ditto do. to ditto
Lieut Lumley, H. M. 6th Foot, to Mhableshwer Hill.
Major J. Algeo, do. do. to Khandallah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

On the 6th instant, the Lady of Robert Wigram Crawford Esq., of a Son and Heir.

DEATH.

At Singhur, on the 4th inst. after a few hours illuess Harriet the daughter of Lieut. Col, Tindall, aged 39 years and 9 months.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 7th.—The East India Company's Sloop of War Amherst, J. Sawyer Esq. Capt. from Mangalore, 26th April 1837.

"Do.—Ship Palmira, William Loader, Master, from London. Portsmouth, 26th December Cape of Good Hope, 13th March 1837.

Passengers.—1 European Female Servant, and 1 Native ditto.

May 7th.—Ship Columbia, Henry Thornton, Master, from *Passengers.*—Lt. Dickson, 2 Privates.

"8th.—His Majestys Ship Rose, William Barrow, Esq. Commander, from Mahe, 6th April 1837.

DEPARTURE.

"6th.—Ship Cestrian, A. Kelloch, Master, to Liverpool. *Passengers.*—Dr. Fraser, Lieut. Kelly, Major Jebb, Mr. Layer.

"Do.—Ship Caledonia, J. R. Stroyan, Master, to Liverpool.

"Do.—Arab Ship Sullamanshaw, Syed Dawood, Naiquedah, to Muscat. *Passengers.*—20 Natives.

"7th.—The East India Company's Steamer Atlanta, John P. Campbell Esq. Capt. to Mangalore.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester, and Rose.
E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings, Floating Chapel—Aurora, and Amherst.

FREE TRADERS.—Brittania, Brooke, Earl of Balcarras, William Turner, Minerva, Cambridge, Chas, Forbes, Regulus, John Dumster, Madras, Julia, Mahadam Bux, Pestonjee Bomanjee., Vanguard Isabella, Eleanor, Mary Dugdale, Mount Stewart Elphinstone, Buckinghamshire, Lintin, Syed Khaun, Richard Walker, Palmera, and Columbia.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hameedee, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Fort William, Futtay Hulbaree, Nassary, Caledonia, Lowjee Family, Glenelg, Shannon, Hamoody, Edmonstone, Kusrovie, Betsy, Charles Grant, Hind, Harsinger, Dadaloy, Shaw Allum, Bombay Castle, Dowlutt Savoy, Briton, Emily Jane, and Discovery.

STEAMER.—Indus.

ARAB.—Tauze, Futtay Salam, Futta Salimon,
AMERICAN—Elizabeth.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.
PORTAGUEEE.—Brig Escuna Geneveva,. Marquis of Hastings, Tranquilideda Cassador, and Ann.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY 9th MAY, 1837.

In pursuance of the requisition to the Sheriff of the 5th inst, a very numerous meeting of the European and Native Community of this place, was held at the Town Hall yester afternoon, for the purpose of expressing the general sympathy on the occasion of the late calamity which has so heavily visited the waning days of the once pre-eminent City of Surat, and for the consideration of such measures of relief, as may tend in some degree to alleviate the affliction into which its unfortunate inhabitants have been plunged. The chair was taken by the Honorable Mr. Farish, who was supported by the Right Reverend the Bishop Elect, Sir John Awdry, Sir Charles Malcolm, the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut, the Clergy, and the heads or representatives of all the public departments in Bombay.

In addition to these were the leaders of our Parsee and Hindoo Brethren, and many unknown, though not perhaps unobservant lookers on at proceedings, which may pass the Indus, and may best uphold the moral influence by which alone we govern India, by shewing that haughty as we are, we are ever ready to own the brotherhood of distress.

In the course of his observations, the Chairman drew the attention of the meeting to the following memorandum, which in some degree describes the miserable condition to which Surat has been reduced.

"In such a Calamity many Instances of severe particular suffering and distress must have occurred, but it may be stated generally, that in the hurry of escaping, Children and aged relatives were at the moment forgotten and left to perish in the Flames, and numbers have now to bewail and lament the bereavement of Wives and Children, with the loss of all the property they possessed.

In the quarter of the City inhabited chiefly by people of the Boree Caste, there was one entrance only from the street to the Houses they inhabit. All the men had left their homes to aid in extinguishing the fire which did not then appear likely to reach this quarter. This it unfortunately afterwards did, and before they could return the only out let was enveloped in flames and numbers of helpless women and children perished and the property all destroyed.

Some Boras are reported to have taken refuge in one of their Musjeeds, where, it being entirely built of stone, they fancied themselves secure with their families and the little property they carried with them. Surrounded eventually by the Fire, however, the building became so heated, the inmates were scorched to death and all perished, literally baked as in an oven.

From once being an opulent and flourishing City, Surat has latterly dwindled to an obscure place of trade, but has long been the residence of the descendants of families once wealthy; numbers of whom latterly have subsisted entirely almost on Charity. and benevolence of their relatives. Being the residence of the Moola (the Head Priest of the Boree Caste) all the Charitable collections from every place far and near were remitted to him, and had chiefly been invested in Houses and Land, from which some thousands were maintained and Clothed, and hundreds of Children educated, and supported. Of those funds little or nothing now remains, thus encreasing the heavy distress and misery by this late awful conflagration."

The loss of property to the Shroffs and Native Bankers whose only security for heavy sums owing to them, lay in the Houses and Jewels of those indepted to them, has been immense, and men of wealth. up to the hour of the Fire occurring, are now reduced to poverty, with little or no chance of recovering their losses."

Corpses are discovered in such a position as to indicate that the parties had perished in the very act of escaping with Rupees, and Gold and Silver ornaments found in their hands.

"So extreme is the misery and distress to which the inhabitants have been reduced, that many who would never have robbed or plundered before, think it no crime to seize on food or money, and take from others by force what they are now in want of themselves."

In moving the first resolution Sir John Awdry alluded to the munificence already shewn by the Native Public, and expressed his satisfaction that, on an occasion like the present, their ideas of beneficence and those of the European body should coincide, that each should do honour to, and rejoice in the exertions of the other—Surat, he said, when visited in the decline of its prosperity by this awful calamity, had from some circumstances peculiar claims on the sympathy and assistance of the English in general, and particularly on those of Bombay. It was well known that much of the trade of Bombay was derived from the ancient commercial opulence of Surat, and of late years, since Bombay, from being an insulated station had become the capital of the adjoining provinces, the great natural advantages of its harbour had had a much fuller effect, in drawing off the trade from its ancient course than formerly.

Surat moreover had a great cotton manufacture which was likewise decliniug, and greatly influenced by two causes connected with England The abolition of the slave trade was a great national measure, one on which the nation greatly prided itself; and there certainly never had been a public measure more free from any purposes of sordid interest—but the coarser fabrics of Surat were (as he had been informed when he was there two years ago, by a gentleman understood to be particularly well acquainted with the condition of the place) sold to a great extent on the coast of Africa in the course of that trade; and by its destruction the innocent producers had lost a very considerable market, while as regarded the finer fabrics, it was universally known that of late years they had been in a great measure undersold by the manufacturers of our own country. It was under there circumstances of decline, that the present calamitous destruction of much of the remaining commercial wealth of the place, and therein of the source of support for the poor, had occurred to call for our sympathy and assistance.

An honorable competition with the liberality of the Native Community was pressed by Colonel Wood, who dwelt on the scarcely known, though extensive charities flowing from that source.

Among other instances, it was mentioned that no less than six lacs of Rupees had been contributed from Baroda to Surat on this occasion.

Of the Native gentlemen who addressed the meeting the remarks of Bomanjee Hormusjee, were most expressive of the good feeling on the part of those whom he represented towards our Government, for the prompt and liberal manner in which they had come forward on this occasion.

At the close of the meeting subscription books were handed round, and nearly, 20,000 Rupees were at once entered.

The following were the resolutions proposed and carried.

Proposed by Sir J. Audry, Seconded by Sir C. Malcolm.

That a Subscription be opened among the European Community of this Presidency for the relief of the sufferers in that city.

Proposed by A. S. LeMessurier, seconded by S, Marriott Esq.

That a Committee be now appointed to superintend the distribution of the sums collected, acting in communication with the Native Committee of Bombay entrusted with the management of the Funds raised by the Native Committee here, and with the Committee at Surat appointed by Government

Proposed by The Venerable the Archdeacon and seconded by Rev. H. Jefferies.

That the Hon,ble James Farish Esq. Messrs. Marriott, W. H. Wathen, A. S, LeMessurier, Bruce Lt, Col. Wood, Major Moore, Major Davis, Messrs. Lewis Grant, H. Fawcett, John S. Skinner, and J. Little, be requested to form the Committee with power to add to their number.

Proposed by Col. Wood seconded by Major Moor.

That Messrs. Forbes and Co. be requested to become the Treasurers to the Committee.

Proposed by Lewis Grant Esq. seconded T. R. Richmond Esq.

That the lists of Subscriptions be deposited at the rooms of the Literary Society, the Towu Majors office, the Pay office and at the Offices of the different Mercantile establishments, and that the lists of subscription be circulated to the outstations and forwarded by the Committee to the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Agra, to Ceylon and China.

Proposed by Capt. Hine, seconded by Dr. Smyttan.

That the Committee be requested to take such steps as they may consider best, to obtain from persons in England interested in the Welfare of India, their assistance, in behalf of the sufferers at Surat

Proposed by Mr. Turner, seconded by Dr. Smyttan.

That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the Newspapers and periodicals of this presidency.

Proposed by J. Jeejeebhoy Esq. seconded by F. Cowasjee Esq.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Hon'ble James Farish Esq. for his conduct in the Chair

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD.—APRIL 22.

REPORT OF THE MADRA'S STEAM COMMITTEE.

Since the General Meeting of the Inhabitants of Madras held on the 23d January 1837, the Committee then appointed have received several letters from Captain Grindlay, reporting the substance of his communications with Lord Glenelg, Sir J. C. Hobhouse and Mr. Crawford, and forwarding the proceedings of a Committee at home nominated in Bengal and acting also for Madras, by which it appears that Lord William Bentinck, Mr. Crawford (as the Members of the House of Commons who are to present the petitions), and Captain Grindlay as the Agent for Bengal and Madras, who were associated with that Committee, on the 10th and 17th of January last, had most satisfactory interviews with the Chairman of the Court of Directors, and the President of the Board of Control.

The Committee have received many letters and papers from Captain Grindlay, of which the following is a brief summary. His letter of the 1st November 1836, encloses copies of letters to Lord Glenelg, Sir J. Hobhouse and Mr. Crawford, with the latter gentleman's answer. Captain Grindlay was favorably received by Lord Glenelg and Sir J. Hobhouse, who both consented to support the immediate establishment of Steam Communication with India.

On the 24th December 1836, he announced to us his intention to print and circulate a Pamphlet on the Steam Question, and to procure the publication of several articles to appear simultaneously in the leading Periodicals. "One thousand copies of the Pamphlet," he says "will be immediately in brisk and extensive circulation throughout the kingdom: every Club, and Library table throughout London and the Provinces shall be strewed with the condensed sheet which I have published and it will call attention to the Pamphlet, and that cannot fail to interest as well as inform"

On the 2d January 1837 he also stakes, that it was proposed to hold a Public Meeting in London, to be followed in succession by Meetings in all the great towns: Here, he adds. "I feel the want of funds but I will do what I can, be assured, and I see already symptoms of change in some of the original opponents."

On the 27th January 1837, he transmits the copy of a letter from Lord Glenelg, of which the following is a transcript:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with the Petition from the Inhabitants of Madras for the Establishment of Steam Communication between England and India, which I shall have much pleasure in presenting to the House of Lords."

(Signed) GLENELG.

The Committee have also received from Captain Grindlay copy of a letter on Steam Communication with India addressed to the Asiatic Journal, in which the question is ably supported, and the following passage must prove gratifying to the public of Madras: "The advocates of the Euphrates plan confine their views to the single station of Bombay, regardless of how large a portion of British residents in India, and of British connection would be compromised by such an arrangement, independent of Madras, Calcutta and Ceylon, being excluded from a participation in the benefit of the communication. The incalculable advantage of Steam Communication with Point de Galle, and thence with other parts of the Eastern world would be altogether lost." The Committee consider it proper to give publicity to the whole of Captain Grindlay's last letter dated 1st of February 1837

Daniel Eliott, Esq. } Steam Committe,
Peter Cator, Esq. } Madras
Captain Dalrymple, }

"I avail myself of the opportunity afforded me by the first of the month to report our progress since my last communication. The pamphlet some copies of which I transmitted at that period, has attained very general circulation and secured a far greater degree of attention, than could have been anticipated. The Public Journals all over the country have been forward in bestowing notice upon it, and this fact seems to show, that an exaggerated estimate is generally formed of the degree of apathy prevailing in England, on Indian subjects: A people so laboriously occupied as for the most part the English are, have not time to look after matters remote from their usual pursuits; such subjects must be pressed upon them. It is idle to expect spontaneous interests to arise, but with regard to India, I am persuaded that it is only necessary to bring her wants and her capabilities before the people here with energy and tact, in order to ensure to them the attention which they deserve. I forwarded extracts from the various notices, many of the papers being provincial ones, I have been able to obtain only a single copy, which of course it is desirable that I should retain. You will see also that the Asiatic Journal for February has given us a long article in which our cause is pleaded with warmth and earnestness. I have now to advert to proceedings of a more official character. On the arrival in Town of Lord Wm. Bentinck I waited upon his Lordship, who expressed a strong interest in the success of your Petition, and offered to join our Committee, a proposal to which we of course gladly assented, and we thought it desirable to add Mr. Crawford the City Member, as he is to present the Madras Petition. You are aware that it was determined, to request interviews with the Chairs and President of the Board. These interviews have taken place—that with the Chairs, on the 10th Ultimo—our reception was extremely favorable, the Chairman and Deputy expressing themselves perfectly ready to acquiesce in the recommendation of the Parliamentary Commitee that a communication should be established by the Red Sea at the joint charge of the Company, and His Majesty's Government, and to recommend it to the Court; and on their being asked whether any objection existed in their minds to the calling of a Public Meeting in the City of London in aid of the plan, they answered, that they had no objection, either to that, or any other means of forwarding the object. The conference with Sir John Hobhouse was on the 17th January. Sir John referred to the proposal of the proposed Steam Communication Company in London, complained of delay in the transmission of their tender, and alleged that the Admiralty had declared it would be attended with greater expense than the system. He also mentioned the proposal for converting the Indian Navy into a Steam Flotilla, now under consideration by the Court of Directors, but added that he believed His Majesty's Government would be willing to complete the communication to Cossier, if the Company would undertake it from thence: some little discussion then took place between Sir John and myself on the practicability of the Euphrates and the probable amount of the impediment afforded by the south-west Monsoon. Mr. Crawford expatiated at some length on the universal feeling prevailing in India, and on the Commercial benefits of the Communication, and also entered into some details shewing that it could be carried into effect without loss to His Majesty's Government The President then said, that he would take the earliest opportunity of effecting an arrangement on the subject both with the Chairs and the Court of Directors but on the intimation that a Public Meeting was contemplated he seemed somewhat hurt, and expressed a hope that be was not thought to require such stimulus You will naturally be desirous to know, whether any thing has followed these fair prospects, and I have the pleasure of informing you, that the Court of Directors met yesterday on the subject, and agreed on a letter to the Board, in answer to one referring to their consideration the proposal of the projected Company. This proposal the Court have met with a decided negative, but they propose to treat with His Majesty's Government for the Establishment of the Communication on the basis of the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee According to their view the expense to be divided between His Majesty's Government and the East India Company will be that between Alexandria and India, the Government carrying the Mail to and from Alexandria, and receiving in consideration thereof, the whole India Postage. It is of course impossible to predict the precise result of negociation which is only commencing but the subject is now fairly before the Authorities and there is something specific to proceed upon. The present state of the question is calculated to afford some degree of satisfaction, not unmixed with doubt and alarm. I should have been better pleased, and more confident, had Public Meetings been resorted to as means of assisting the impetus which the question has received, and I regret, they have been abandoned as you will see in No. 27, copy of my letter to the Home Committee. It appears to me absolutely necessary to take a high and commanding position and nothing can confer this, but the influence of public opinion. We undoubtedly shew at present better than we might have expected, and I attribute this in a great degree to the interest which the agitation of the subject has excited through the country, That this interest is not trifling is attested by the tone of the public prints, and thus far at least, we may rejoice at our success. I am bringing out a second edition of the Pamphlet. I have a short Letter in preparation especially addressed to Members of Parliament, and some other papers will be put in circulation to keep up the interest which we have succeeded in securing. Lord Wm. Bentinck has left Town again, being attacked by the prevailing Influenza, immediately on his return, we shall make arrangements for presenting the Petition. You will believe that neither partial success nor partial disappointment will produce any relaxation in my exertions, which under all circumstances will continue to be employed under the influence of the same zeal by which I have been and continue to be actuated."

I have the honor to be, Sirs, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) R. M. GRINDLAY.

London, 1st February 1837.

The committee have also received several letters from Major Head detailing the progress made in the formation of a private Company in London, to which they do not think it necessary to make any further allusion, as all the material points touched upon by Major Head have appeared in the public prints, and as it appears by the foregoing letter of captain Grindlay's, that the Court of Directors have rejected the offer made by the London Company.

The committee have also received several letters from Mr. Waghorn dated 29th of December, advocating the Calcutta and Madras comprehensive scheme, and containing some valuable observations with reference to Coal Depôts for this line. Mr. Waghorn is of opinion, that the obstruction offered by the South West Monsoon is by no means insurmountable. "As there is no month that the very deeply loaded Merchant Ships do not face it. I am quite aware much might be said and written in favor of the Bombay line to Suez, but considering the increased difficulties of navigating Steamers from thence in the South West Monsoon, I am led to think, it is not the spot. From Point de Galle, Bombay will have equal facilities with Calcutta and Madras, no interest is studied but that of the many, not forgetting Ceylon, His Majesty's Fleet, China, Mauritius, and not excepting hereafter our increased interests in China and Australia."

The Committee have received from Captain Grindlay, about thirty English Provincial Newspapers, and several Periodicals containing the most unqualified approbation of that Gentleman's Pamphlet, and proving in the most incontestable manner, that it has obtained a notoriety and awakened a spirit of enquiry and discussion on the subject of Steam Communication between England and India, which cannot fail to lead to its successful termination. The Committee felt certain that the Inhabitants of Madras will not be insensible in the eminent services of Captain Grindlay, they beg to state, that part of the small sum placed at his disposal remains yet to be realized at Madras, and there can be little doubt, that the whole of the sum remitted to him, must have been entirely exhausted—The Committee are of opinion that the unwearied zeal which has been exhibited by him, and the successful manner in which he has filled the columns of the London and Provincial Press with the clearest views of this great National question, just on the opening of the Parliamentary Session, merit something more (in his character as an Agent) than the mere expression of thanks, however warmly conveyed, and they venture to solicit public attention to the following 5th Resolution, passed at the Steam Meeting held on the 23d of January 1837.

V. "Resolved that a subscription be entered into for the purpose of enabling the standing Committee to defray incidental expences in furtherance of Steam Communication with England, by the Red Sea."

When the General Meeting was held on the 26th March 1836, it was expected that a large part of the Steam Fund already raised would be appropriated by the Subscribers toward the accomplishment of the object of the Meeting, and it was thought necessary only to pass the following resolution:

XI. "That a Subscription be opened for the purpose of enabling those Members of the Community who have not already subscribed to the Steam Fund to contribute means towards furthering the objects of this Meeting, and that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. be requested to receive donations."

Subsequently, however, it was determined, that the balance of the fund should be returned to the Subscribers, and the Committee appointed by the General Meeting, have had no funds at their disposal, but the small sum of Rupees 2,844 8 raised by the Subscriptions of the following Gentlemen:

Sir Robert Comyn	250	Messrs. Barrow & Co.	250
Hon. J. Sullivan, Esq.	200	Mr. J. Cropley	40 12
Lieut. Col. Monteith	150	Captain Hine	50
A. D. Campbell, Esq.	100	A. Maclean, Esq.	81 8
Messrs. Parry, Dare & Co.	250	W. Ashton, Esq.	100
,, Arbuthnot & Co.	250	Capt. C. Dalrymple	50
Major Walpole	25	Danl. Eliott, Esq.	100
Captain J. Maitland	25	P. Cator, Esq.	00
Messrs. Binny and Co.	250	W. Liddell, Esq.	50
N. B. Acworth, Esq	100	R. D. Parker, Esq.	40 12
Jas. Ouchterlony, Esq.	50	C. Guichard, Esq.	81 8
Messrs. Line and Co.	25		

Previous to the realization of this sum Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. most handsomely furnished a Bill on England, amounting to £300, which was forwarded by the Committee to Captain Grindlay, and the receipt of it has been acknowledged.

As no further sum has been subscribed, the Inhabitants of Madras are indebted to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. as under.

Bill for £300 cost	Rupees	3001 0
Amount realized	,,	2844 8
Balance due to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.		156 8

The standing Committee appointed at the last Meeting of 23d January 1837, deem it consequently necessary at the present time to solicit subscriptions agreeably to the resolution above quoted, and under the present cheering aspect of affairs, they confidently rely on the unabated zeal of the Madras Community, to come forward anew in support of this great national object.

(Signed) A. D. CAMPBELL, Chairman
,, DNL. ELIOTT,
,, P. CATOR,
,, C. DALRYMPLE,
} *Steam Committee.*

By a private letter from the Cape we have received the following account of the *Atalanta*:

"The *Atalanta* is a splended vessel, and from the accounts of Captain Campbell I believe we must alter our tone about the feasibility of Steamers going up and down the Bay against the Monsoon—She came from Fernando Po in 14 days, which is upwards of 2000 knots, against a strong head wind, and an average current of 25 miles. Her passage steaming did not exceed 36 days from Falmouth, and she did not sail at all, I mean without steam up. She was altogether 52 days, so that they could have been in no hurry, wasting 16 days at the depots of Teneriffe, Mayo, and Fernando Po. You will be aware that Mr. Peacock, the great advocate for steam around the Cape, has quite given it up. That wonderful despatch of June last it appears has quite settled the affair at home. You will know that the *Atalanta* is to have nothing to do

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ith the overland business, on which the East India Company still throw cold water."

Our correspondent was not aware of the good news ch we have heard by the February overland despatch e Honorable Court have at length altered their N this respect, and that Steam Communication is ly to be immediately established by means of the *Ata- Berenice* and *Hugh Lindsay*. We have understood the *Atalanta* will take the next Packet to Suez.

n the *Atlas* of the 25th December we find that the *Ata- a* went from Gravsend to Falmouth 370 miles against rong head wind in thirty-eight hours. This statement y confirms the argument which we have always maintained that a good steam vessel goes nearly as well against wind as with it, and certainly better than with a strong e-wind, which buries one paddle in the sea and lifts other entirely out of it How far Steam Vessels will able to pass up and down the Bay of Bengal with any derable speed against the peculiarly strong currents of is part of the world, in addition to a head wind, remains be proved—but we shall be delighted to find that our ars on this head have been groundless. — *April* 26.

We have been favoured with the following Extract om a Letter dated Mercara, April 21, 1837.

I send you a line just to say that every thing is now going on here as satisfactorily, as could be wished—Bapoo one of the Dewans) has pushed on with 900 Coorgs as ar as Soolea 12 miles beyond the frontier, in hopes of finding the Pretender and all the principal insurgents there.—he fellow had not come to the Jhuttra alluded to in my st—but Bapoo entertained great hopes of overtaking him st night.—Several prisoners have been sent up by other rties of Coorgs. Some of them who left Soolea the day fore yesterday, mention that an European Officer (a octor) with his wife, and a child about 5 or 6 years old ere prisoners at that place we cannot make out who this an be—most likely some unfortunate Apothecary.—I ope the Coorgs may rescue them.

A letter was received from Hunter last night, mentions intention of proceeding immediately to take possession of Bislee which the insurgents were reported to ave abandoned. This is just what I expected would be he result of the suppression of the Yeddawood insurrection. The fellows at Beslee have heard of their companions having been given up by the Yeddawood people whom they come to support—they suspect their friends of treachery, and they have made a bold face of it for fear of sharing the same fate! Yeddawood, or as it generally written "Yeddavawood" borders on the Igoor Country near Beslee.—The inhabitants are not Coorgs but of the same caste as the people of the South of Munjerabad. They are *capital* shots—and will stand for ever *behind walls*.—We experienced a proof of their expertness at "Buck" near Soamwurpett three years ago. Their success at that place must have given them confidence or they scarcely would have dreamt of attacking Mercara.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA COURIER, APRIL 27.

The most lamentable accounts of drought continue to arrive from all quarters. We are told that the country people are deserting their villages in Burdwan. A letter just received from Suksaugor describes the parching heat of the sun as destructive to all vegetation, and states that if this weather continues a fortnight longer what Indigo there is in the ground will be all burnt up. An old and skilful planter in the Pubna district, who has always contrived to get a paying crop in the worst season hitherto, wrote to his agents last week that they must not expect half a crop from him this year. Similar accounts have been received from other districts—even from Dacca, which has generally an opposite cause of complaint. In Calcutta the usual bank of cloud in the North-west has been for some days altogether wanting, and the refreshing shower of Saturday was but a very partial affair preceeding a small cloud passing from West to East. So decided a drought is not within our experience of twelve years in Calcutta.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TIMES, DEC. 10.

Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL had, according to custom, bellowed loudly against the Government, on account of the mischiefs resulting, as he used to proclaim, from the state of "the jury system" in Ireland—and which indeed, we do believe, was fraught with irregularity and wrong. But mark—the Agitator "has been charged, and truly charged," both in the House of Commons, and out of it, "*with stopping the passing of liberal measures for Ireland.*" To be sure he has, for the obvious reason that every good measure passed on behalf of Ireland lessens the sum-total of Irish grievance—and in the same degree reduces those materials of sedition which constitute the Agitator's stock in trade, or, to use his own phrase, his "power." Feargus O'Connor was really desirous to rectify the errors of the jury system, as he had been of the Poor Law; and he shows off in precisely the same light the integrity of O'Connell with regard to both. O'Connell in 1834 moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the jury law of Ireland. The Minsisters were opposing it, but on a remonstrance from Feargus O'Connor, seemed disposed to relax, or give up their opposition; perceiving which, and *fearing* that Ministers *would withdraw* their objections to his bill, O'Connell started up in a hurry, and, that Lord Althorp, &c. might not have an opportunity for reflection, vociferated out, that "in consequence of *the violent* opposition which his bill had met with from the noble Lord "and the right hon. gentleman, Mr. Littleton, I beg leave "*to withdraw* it. It is, Sir, another melancholy instance of *the mode of treating my unhappy country!!!*" Was not this graphic? Was there ever such a sample of the pathetic patriotism of Derrynane? Yes, there was one other, and a racier and richer—one that beats hollow the "spoiling of the trade." When Feargus O'Connor, in amazement, asked the meaning of this fraud, what was the reply of "honest," "honest" Daniel? "*Never mind; I "am better pleased that they opposed me*; It will give me more power in Ireland!" Reader, does this content you? If not, take the whole context as follows:—

"I had, in my own practice, witnessed the horrors of the jury system. The attornies who go the quarter session circuit in general know every individual in the country, and, upon prisoners being arrained, the respective attornies challenge for the dock; the prisoners know nothing of what is going on; during the day it may be, as I have frequently witnessed, that an important trial is expected to come on, in which the prisoner may be an Orangeman, and charged with shooting or violently assaulting a poor Irishman; in such case the attorney for the defence endeavours to procure a jury of strong political bias, and the result has frequently been, that the strongest evidence against the party-man is of no avail, while the most flimsy case against a batch of what are called tithe rioters will be certain to satisfy the same jurymen—as a body will be guilty of acts which the basest among them would blush to acknowledge as an individual: however, it was in order to remedy this anomaly, that you told the people of Birmingham and Liverpool that you had thought the repeal of the union necessary. But now, Sir, for your consistency—now for your honesty—now for your title to confidence. You have been charged in the House of Commons with stopping the passing of liberal measures for Ireland; when you boasted of your prophetic skill, you were told that you had used your best endeavours to give effect to your own prediction; these remarks, however, were mere assertions, but I am going to prove the fact. Mind, the prisoner, you said, had a right to object even to the face of any man who was obnoxious to him—mind, the evil of the Jury Bill was one of Ireland's greatest grievances—mind, the repeal of the union was to remedy this system; and further mind, that the repeal was given up for justice to Ireland—justice to Ireland justice to Ireland—

"'Alas! poor country;

"'Almost afraid to know itself.'

Listen to your mode of procuring justice for Ireland.

"You gave up the repeal for justice—you sought repeal to rectify the anomalies of the jury system, and you thought that justice would do it. Did you want to correct the evil or to make a novel parade of a new word? Had repeal grown stale, and, like the Romans, are the Irish fond of the "*rerum novarum*?' and did you supply justice? Yes, to correct the jury system. Then what was your course? In 1834 you moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the jury law in Ireland; you exposed the iniquities of the system very forcibly. From your own knowledge of its working you laid more stress upon its importance than upon any other question connected with Ireland. I was delighted with the chance of making a part of my trade unnecessary, I therefore at some length, and by throwing in my slight professional experience, asssisted you by seconding your motion for leave to bring in the bill. Lord Spencer (then Lord Althorp and Chancellor of the Exchequer), together with Lord Hatherton, (then Mr. Littleton and Chief Secretary for Ireland), opposed your motion. You seemed indignant, and frequently with uplifted eye exclaimed, 'Good God! what chance has Ireland in such a Parliament?'

"When the noble Lord and Mr. Littleton had closed, some Irish member, I think Mr. Sheil, was speaking in favour of your motion. I took the opportunity of conversing with Lord Althorp and Mr. Littleton on the subject. I sat between them, and spoke, if not the identical words, the very substance of what I shall state—'How can you wonder at Irish agitation out of the house, or a warm Irish opposition in the house, when you oppose the introduction of a bill by the leader of the Irish party, although you cannot defend the system which it seeks to remedy? I am tired of agitation; and, if you wish to put a stop to it, do not oppose us; allow Mr O'Connell to bring in the bill, and correct its faults, or oppose it upon some fairgrounds; but rely upon it that you promote dissatisfaction by your opposition.' Whereupon Mr. Littleton said, 'Well, Althorp, what do you say? There is something in what O'Connor says' 'Well,' said Lord Althorp, 'let us hear some more,'—which referred to the speech of the person addressing the house. I left the noble lord and Mr. Littleton with the conviction, indeed with a certainty, that they would allow you to bring in the bill. I returned to you, sat next to you, and said, 'Well, you are all right; Althorp and Littleton will allow you to bring in your bill;' to which you replied, 'Eh, what! how do you know?' 'Because,' said I, 'they said as much.' Upon the moment you started from your seat, seized the person who was speaking by the coat, and said, 'Sir, in consequence of the violent opposition which my motion has met with from the noble Lord and the right hon. gentleman, I beg leave, in order to save the time of the house, to withdraw it: it is, Sir, another melancholy instance of the mode of treating my unhappy country!' You literally paralyzed me I thought for a moment that it was one of those splendid manœuvres, upon which you prided yourself; but, judge of my astonishment when, upon my asking, 'Well, in the name of God, why did you do that; did not I tell you that they would not oppose you?' upon which you slapped me on the thigh, and said, 'Never mind; I am better pleased that they opposed me; it will give me more power in Ireland!' I looked at you for a moment with astonishment, and said, 'Then, Sir, never again ask me to support any measure of your's;' upon which I left the house in perfect disgust, and from that moment looked upon you as the most artful man I had ever met."

The Conservative Peers and the Reform Ministry is a pamphlet to which we have done much greater service than we had intended. We knew it to be a Ministerial "feeler," and we so characterized it; but we were not at first convinced that even the stupid people now staggering to their doom had no other resource against the re-assembling of Parliament than so silly and stupid a manifestation as the pamphlet in question. Such, however, appears to be the case. The evening organ of the Government, taking alarm at our incidental notice of the Whig-Radical lucubration, has bestowed two lengthy leading articles, not indeed in answer to our remarks, but in justification of the shilly-shally policy advocated by the pamphleteer. This remonstrance, of itself, would not have induced us to revert to the Whig-Radical manifesto, but it certainly does not lessen the pleasure we feel in demolishing the dunce who has attempted the defence of a defenceless Government.

We said, a few days ago, that we should bestow a word of castigation on the O'Connellite advocate for his impertinent misrepresentation of certain distinguished members of the Conservative party. We shall do so; and having so done, we shall leave the miserable hack to the remunerating mercies of his no less miserable masters.

"*Aujourdhui*," says the writer, quoting a French author, "*le monde raisonne, chacun soit compter ses "doigts.*" Willingly would we concede thus much of the "march of intellect," but that Lords Russell and Palmerston render it impossible. But, leaving these worthy Lords to their abortive labour, we shall, in a few words, show that the "oracle," whose wisdom has entitled him to be the premonitory mouthpiece of Whiggery, as regards the approaching session of Parliament, is a very sorry counter of his political digits.

At page 81 of this ludicrous pamphlet the author abuses the House of Lords because the Imprisonment for Debt Bill (meaning, of course the Abolition, &c.) was not passed. Now, had the ingenuity of the anti-Ministerialists been taxed to find out a sore point for the "liberal" pretenders, this particular measure would assuredly have presented itself among the formost. The wretched beings who have for the last few years been made absolutely heart-sick by "hope deferred," can give the most conclusive evidence against their "learned" friend Lord Brougham, and their "humane" friend Sir Stratheden Campbell. Who does not remember the barefaced humbug in which these two grave persons thought it decent to indulge when bandying their legislative abortion from one house to the other, and that at a time when they had unquestionably the *power*, but not the *will*, to relieve the incarcerated debtor? This is not the place for entering on the abstract merits of the question, but we cannot refrain from observing that the very demon of dulness must have actuated any Whig-Radical writer before he could touch on the subject at all. So also, in the following suicidal passage:—"Government in its origin was established to control and keep down the ferocious instincts of barbarism and brute force." There is a sentance for an O'Connell scribe! Why, the very head and front of the offending of the Whig-Radical faction has this extent, that it relies for stability on the Irish demagogue, and that he has no power or influence whatsoever, save and except "barbarism and brute force," acted on by abominable superstition. If it be true, as this writer proclaims, that "common sense is going the round of "Europe," a very manifest oversight has occurred in his particular instance.

The blockhead, in a fit of bastard inspiration, calls the Conservative Peers the "*Caryatides of corruption*," and he of course directs his most full-charged fulmination against Lord Lyndhurst. Of this distinguished nobles man the dull reviler dares to speak as follows:—"Lord "Lyndhurst is the advocate of himself and his own "interests. He has no stake in the consequences of those "counsels to which the Tory Peers so foolishly and so "fatally listen. Surely it would be a work of superfluity to point out the glaring absurdity of such balderdash as this. Lord Lyndhurst the advocate of his own interest! What, we should be glad to learn, has the noble and learned Lord to gain? Every object which professional eminence or political distinction could possibly have held out to him he has triumphantly achieved. And were this even otherwise, is it within the range of anything short of Whig-Radical stupidity to suppose that such a body as the Conservative Peers of England could be cajoled into a course of action tending merely to the objects of an individual, be that individual who he might? But it is needless to dwell on such trashy and miserable mystification. Lord Lyndhurst, strong as he is in the sense of personal honour and political integrity—even *he* may derive gratification from the fact that the self-same scribblers, hired or instigated to vilify him, are instructed to direct their pointless shafts against Lord Wharncliffe. It is very probable that the writer of the pamphlet here spoken of is the person whose decorous patriotism has presumed to cavil at a supposed appointment in the Queen's household. Decorous as intelligent, these revolutionists omit no opportunity of showing the "stuff," the *wretched stuff*, of which they are made.

By a manifest moral congruity the Whig-Radical writer dispenses his adulation to the undeserving in the same degree that he vilifies the truly distinguished. Take, for instance, the following blarney offered to the "Big Beggarman:—

"Through him *mind*, if we may so express it, becomes the representative of *matter*. And thus will he obtain ultimately, without civil strife and without bloodshed, all his legitimate claims on behalf of that devoted country, the conquest of which has been suceeeded by centuries of reckless plunder and of frightful oppression."

This distinguished speculator most consistently anticipates success for his party out of the very elements of their weakness. He says—

"The public look forward to the approaching season with intense interest. The Tory legions are every where on the alert. In the flush of the spring, and in the fall of the leaf, they are alike active. We, the Reformers, on the contrary, are confiding, circumspect, and *busied about many things*."

We hope to be acquitted of any irreverence if we carry out this expression to its full sense:—The faction are, indeed, "*busied about many things*," but in all humillity we believe that the champions of the Constitution have "*chosen the better part* which shall not "be taken from them."

GENERAL NAPIER AND MR. O'CONNELL.

Major-General Napier's ultra-Radical demonstration at Bath has won him the approbation of *The Times*. Surely this must convince the Gallant General, who, by-the-by, is not the historian of the *Peninsular*, war, of the property and discretion of his violent harangue against a Liberal Government, and against Mr. O'Connell for giving to that Government his earnest support! But *The Times* goes farther it says it has always had "a sneaking kindness" for that gallant field officer. It must be allowed it shows this kindness in a sneaking fashion; for it plainly says of general Napier, that in heart he is a Tory but that spleen and spite against a particular Tory commander have made him wage a Radical warfare against the entire part!—*Morning Chronicle, Jan.* 28.

THE CONSERVATIVE PEERS AND THE REFORM MINISTRY.*

A pamphlet, containing much excellent observation, and very cleverly written, has been published under the above title, with a motto from Paul Louis Courrier, which most happily illustrates the spirit of Tory Conservatism:—

"Le jour de la Création, quel bruit n'eût-il pas fait? *Mon Dieu conservons* la CHAOS." †

The writer takes the following view of the unfair and unwise attempts of a small section of the Radicals to discredit and disgrace the Ministry before its plan for the next campaign is known.

"The complaints of the Tories, and of the Radicals, take an exactly opposite direction. The Tories complain that ministers are going too fast and too far. The Radicals complain that they go neither fast nor far enough. The *latter*, in the course they are taking, inspire the *former* with the hope of returning to power. The chief, indeed, the only reliance of the Conversatives, is upon the alienation of the Radical party from the government. It is the hope of this desertion that gives them confidence; and it is to this hope that we own the extent and intensity of their efforts to recover the reins of government.

"But is there any thing wise in the course which gives birth to such an expectation? Is it wise in the Radical party in the House of Commons, to assist in breaking the chain which unites a liberal Ministy with a confiding people?

"Let this party give the Government to understand that they wish for a thorough and real Reform in all the Institutions which call for it, both in Church and State,—show if you will, but substantive,—conducted, not feebly, from a fear of hostility,—but in the spirit of a manly and liberal policy;—changing nothing which ought not to be changed, but sparing no abuse which it is the interest and the wish of the people to abolish—This language would be explicit and intelligible. But if, instead of this, they are made to encounter a capricious and wavering hostility, which, while it weakens their power, tends to lessen their character with the country and to make their position as a Ministry equivocal and uncertain,—there is no honesty of intention, or strength of talent, that can long bear up against it. The Radicals, by such a course, do not protect the people against the Government; they make the Government useless to the people. * * * *

"That Ministers might have manifested more zeal, and have pressed several measures to a more determined struggle, is easily admitted. But would they, by this course, have born down the obstacles they had to over come? Would they, by so proceeding, have baffled the intrigues and disarmed the intriguers? Not they, indeed. Ask the Conservative Chief in the House of commons, if the resistance of his party would have been less incessant? Ask the Conservative Grand Master in the House of Lords, if his faction would have been less mutinous? They would laugh, both of them, at the question, and chorus the same answer. * * * *

That Ministers have been discomfited by an over-ruling majority in the Upper House is no ground for reproach. If we disavow and reprobate our real friends, because their efforts are for a time unsuccessful, we shall soon give our enemies full possession.

The writer proceeds to say:—

"If they have not been supported by majorities strong enough to cope with the power, and influence, and authority of the Upper House, is the fault with *them*? You complain that they have yielded to the tyrant; but have you given them the means of destroying the tyranny? Before we denounce the Government as guilty of shrinking from its duty, let us take our conduct to task, and inquire whether, looking to the votes of our elected representatives, we are not ourselves *accessories before the fact*."

There is in this last passage the common Whig error of proposing to make bricks without straw. Ministers have not been supported by a great majority, because the representative system and electoral machinery are still so imperfect as to allow the foul influences to prevail to a very considerable extent. Without the amendment of the franchise—we say amendment, for extension only is not enough, and it is as necessary to lop away rottenness in one direction as to enlarge in another,—and the protection of the ballot, the popular cause cannot be adequately represented; and without a Reform of the House of Lords, the amendment of the franchise and the vote by ballot cannot be carried. Upon the subject of Peerage Reform the writer of this pamphlet is excellent in admonition to the Lords; but nothing can be more lame and important than his conclusion in the event of their persisting in their stand against justice and improvement. In the way of warning our author says:—

"The principle of *hereditary* legislation is already in bad odour. It is borne with, and that is all. All the inferences of reasoning are against it. If the assailant aristocracy persist in their course, the chances are in favour of their fall. Invulnerable as they suppose themselves to be, the arrow may be in their heel before they are aware.

"Did ever the titled few strip to combat with the million, and come off conquerors? Can this class, 'rich in ribbonry and stars,' call to remembrance the tremendous convulsions of the last half century, and not profit by the awaful warning they convey? But for the example before us, we should say it was not possible. The Conservative Lords would have Freedom perish, but would give to corruption eternal life. The attempt is hopeless.

* * * * *

"They are ill read indeed in the history of Governments if they have not remarked that the vices of a party, like the vices of individual men, have their day of retribution; a truth which,—if they go on to outrage the great principles of public duty,—may be forced upon their conviction when it may be too late to profit by it."

Yet, after all, the writer falls into the very commonplaces against Peerage Reform which he has very justly and forcibly ridiculed as the hacknied Tory plea against all improvement, the danger of pulling down the house in repairing it—the argument embodied in the words 'who can tell how it will end:' and, in conclusion, he endeavours to comfort us with hopes that the rising aristocratic generation will be wiser than their fathers:—

"The younger branches of the aristocracy will have lived in times when the principles of reform have taken deep root. They will see the influence of those principles in the prosperity of the country and the security of the Government. This cannot fail to operate a gradual reform in the character and constitution of the House of Lords."

Now to us it appears far more probable that the young aristocracy, educated in the present heated political atmosphere, and infected in their early youth with the virulent spirit generated by the struggle with the oligarchy, will be even more strongly prejudiced and violent than their fathers.

The writer of the pamphlet before us very unnecessarily cautions the Ministry against proceeding to reconstruct the House of Lords. There is not the slightest danger that Ministers will outrun public opinion in this direction, and it would be much more to the purpose to warn them against closing their eyes to the necessity of removing the obstruction in the House of Peers when the public patience is exhausted, than to admonish them not to undertake the great work rashly.

The writer before us again commits the error of proposing brickmaking without straw. He asks whether it is wise "to suspend the prosecution of practical reform which is going on for the purpose of first effecting an organic change in the House of Lords." But the work of practical reform is not going on; the Lords have made reforms impracticable, and therefore it is that the demand is raised for Peerage Reform. Being brought to a stand, we are obliged to apply ourselves to the removal of the obstruction. The people must in this, as in all other cases, be the pioneers. We agree with the author of the "Conservative Peers and the Reform Ministry," that the Government must meanwhile stedily occupy itself with other work. Let it boldly propose what it deems just and politic—let it continue the bombardment as it were, and the people will man the trenches, and advance the parallels against the citadel of misrule.

All that at present can be desired is, that the Government will take no part in the question of Peerage Reform, and that it will bring itself as much in harmony as possible with the great body of its supporters. The first thing expected is the extinction of Church Rates, upon the principle that the Church is bound to keep its Church.

We extract some of the striking thoughts to be found in this pamphlet:—

"Sanguinary struggles—in this kingdom at least,—are at an end. The people have discovered moral weapons of a finer temper, and more formidable edge, than any to be found in the armoury of insurrection."

"The veil of patriotism has been worn so thoroughly threadbare, that the Tories have thrown it into the rag-bag."

"The surgical maxim embodies the principle that should govern all Reform. Go to the quick, but do not wantonly make any wound larger than is necessary. That surgeon is a *radical reformer*, who removes whatever, if suffered to remain, would fester in the system and bring back the disease. That statesman is a *radical reformer*, who would extirpate abuses without suffering the roots to remain buried in the ground, to shoot up at intervals, till they again cover the surface with their entangled growth."

"THE APPROPRIATION PRINCIPLE.—The 50,000*l.* surplus is the pepper-corn rent. It is the acknowledgment that the fee is in the state, not in the priesthood.

"'It is the constant aim of the nobles,' says Machiavel, 'to oppress—the only aim of the commonalty is, to avoid oppression.'"

"THE TORY MISTAKE.—Government in its origin was established to control, and keep down, the ferocious instincts of barbarism and brute force. Its principles were, therefore, necessarily adapted to that state of society. As the better faculties of our social nature were developed, moral instruments of restraint ware introduced, and as mankind grew enlightened, the ascendancy of arbitrary power became no longer either politic or expedient. It is the error of the Tories that they act in the present advanced state of the wealth and intelligence of the country, in a spirit united to an age of darkness, when laws were inoperative, and the passions of men at their height. Utterly disregarding the progress of free instutions, they mistake the *principles* of the *first* stage of government for the *first principles* of government."

"THE CHURCH QUESTION.—It is in the great body of the parochial clergy, that the people every where take an interest. No nation can produce a class of men more worthy of their high calling than our own; and in no nation are their labours so poorly remunerated. Compare their pittance of an income, with the mass of public wealth engrossed by the several orders of the establishment in Ireland, from the archbishops and bishops, down to the minor canons and vicars choral! The Irish bishops, besides their enormous salaries, have an immense annual rental in landed estates, and possess a patronage greater in value than that of all the English bishops and the chancellor united!

"It were well, when this subject comes on for discussion, in the next session of parliament, if Lord Lyndhurst would explain, for our edification, on what principle of

* Published by Ridgway.

† The day of the Creation what a clamour they would have made! Gracious Heaven, let us preserve the chaos.

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spiritual justice, so large a portion of the public wealth is *alienated from the nation*. Let him calculate the gross amount of the Irish ecclesiastical revenues, and then place beside it the paltry fifty thousand pounds, destined to the purposes of moral education—let him show in what proportions, and between whom, that sum total is distributed—let him compute the still greater amount which the territorial estates of the Bishops would produce, if out of lease; and, if his eloquence shall require any additional inspiration, let him call to mind the more than five hundred rich livings, in the gift of *four* patrons only, the Archibishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Ferns, the Bishop of Cloyne, and the Bishop of Kildare. Having done this, let him boast his victory over Ministers on the *appropriations principle*, and let the Irish soil be again soaked with blood in battles with the peasantry for the tithe of their potatoes."—*Examiner*.

LONDON CHIT-CHAT.

The *Tapley* which arrived yesterday, has brought us a letter from our London correspondent, of which the following is an extract, We have expunged most of those paragraphs which related to events already before the public:

'The *Remembrances of a Monthly Nurse*, in *Fraser's Magazine*, are written by an old lady of seventy, who resides at Islington, and have probably some slight foundation in fact, though the taste of such compositions is very questionable. The *Talented Family*, one of the best articles which the magazine has produced, is from the pen of a clergymen, the Rev.—Harness, who began to be ce ebrated some years ago for his eloquence as a preacher. In the review this month of Mr. Ainsworth's new novel, *Cr ichton*, they dilate considerably upon a paragraph in the author's original preface, in which he belauds and bepraises a certain Mr. Foster, who is sub-editor of the *Examiner*. This gentleman, who is much dreaded as a critic, is a violent partizan, and as the reviews in the *Examiner* are believed to have considerable weight upon the public mind, authors are usually desirous to conciliate the conductors of so influential a journal. Mr. Foster, however, has betrayed the motives of the excessive praise which he lavishes upon those whom he favours, and he has accordingly become a mark for the abuse and ridicule of his contemporaries. In some inadvertent moment he publicly said that there should be no tragic actor of any eminence in London excepting Macready, or words to that effect; he was particularly hostile to Charles Kean, and has now waged war against Forest, and this assertion has consequently been brought against him. There can be no doubt, that the press possesses the power to write down a good actor, should the leading journals combine to abuse him, although it is not able to write up a bad one, Charles Kean and Denvil being ever in point. Charles Kean is aware from experience that he has many enemies amongst the theatrical reporters, and he has therefore, very prudently determined to keep away from London until their enmity shall have abated, or they are succeeded by less prejudiced persons. Bunn, it is evident, wishes to have him, for there can be no doubt that Forrest has not made any very astonishing hits, since he fails to bring good houses. It is, therefore, advisable to increase the attraction by bringing out somebody who will draw to act with him, and Bunn accordingly made overtures to Charles Kean, at first in a careless sort of way, saying that he, Charles Kean, having many well wishers in London, it would give him' Bunn, pleasure if he could in any way promote his interests. To this a civil answer, signifying nothing, was returned; the great lessee then wrote again, but without committing himself by a direct offer; the reply was equally cautious, and getting nothing by the correspondence, Bunn, alleging business with the Lord Chamberlain, went down to Brighton, where Charles Kean was playing, and had an interview with him. The young man stated his reasons for declining an engagement in London saying that he was making a great deal of money in the country, and that he wished, when he did appear, to stand solely upon his own merits, with an unpacked jury, however, to try him, since applause goes for nothing in the house, if not supported out of it by the theatrical reports. He has nevertheless consented to make trial next January twelvemonth, that is January 1838. Bunn received a hint that Miss Elphinstone, Sheridan Knowles' protegé, would ruin his play of the *Wreckers*; the part was, therefore, given to Miss Huddart, a fine young woman, possessing very considerable dramatic talent; the whole weight of the piece rested upon her, and she exerted herself admirably throughout. When the play was over, Sheridan Knowles, an old, but good hearted elderlyish gentleman, rose up, and embraced her, while the prompter,, Wilmot, danced upon his wooden leg for joy. Bentley wrote to Tom Moore to offer him fifteen hundred pounds for a novel in three volumes; Moore declined, stating very honorably, and perhaps very justly that he could not give him value for his money: the *Epicurean*, his only attempt in that line, was decidedly a failure, and Moore was right not to compromise his great reputation by the production of a mediocre work. But these booksellers, who are the most sordid of tradesmen, care nothing for the injuries done to an author's celebrity, if they can make money by his name. Colburn, seeing the popularity of Mr. Lover, offered to purchase two new works from him before the first was finished. Mr. Lover declined, saying that Bentley had treated him handsomely, and that he could not leave him without just cause. Bentley, afraid of the machinations of his rival, offered to sign a draft for six hundred guineas for the next work that he should produce; but this, also, Mr. Lover declined, unwilling to take money until he felt quite certain that the public approbation would justify his acceptance of so large a sum. Mr. N. P. Willis is avenging all the wrongs which he received in England, in the *North American Review*, in which he cuts up those with whom he came in hostile contact in London to his heart's content, crowing upon his own dunghill, and having every thing his own way, like a certain obstreperous quadruped when he gets into a china shop. In his assumed character, for though nominally a friend, he is really the party befriended, he objects to his Mr. Willis's, attempt to bring Captain Marryatt into the field, observing that it would not have settled the question, had Mr. Willis put a *little more lead* into Captain Marryatt. This is capital, for what ever faults the naval author may possess, dulness assuredly does not rest among them. Lockhart is most especially abused; in fact, all those who offended the American poet, while in England, are paid off, and whatever their reputation may be in London, they are now mere nobodies in the United States, reduced by the fiat of their reviewer to contempt and obscurity, It is to be hoped that their fortitude, and their European celebrity, may bear them through this misfortune! Mrs. Bulwer is busily employed in writing a novel, for which some body (Bentley, it is said, is to give her seven hundred pounds. When her husband was informed of the circumstance, he replied, 'oh yes, doubtless it is worth his while; my name will sell the work.' It has been supposed by many that Mrs. Bulwer had assisted the author of 'Pelham,' in some of his writings, but this is an erroneous idea; he would not have permitted it; and though she is exceedingly clever, it is questionable whether her talent will be available in literary composition, for she has no judgment, and will, in all probability, fall into the vice of the present school, that of overdoing every thing, and utterly despising nature. The failure of *Rienzi*, which has not sold, and the success of Serjeant Talfourd's tragedy, are alleged as the reasons for Mr. Bulwer's trying the stage. The *Duchess De La Valliere* has not unfortunately the advantages of *Ion*, which came into the world with a most astounding note of preparation, and which was supposed to have been sought for by the managers of the theatres, in consequence of its rare merits,—merits to which the author reluctantly gave publicity. Mr. Bulwer's play is announced to be in rehearsal at Covent Garden, but there is no green room talk about it, at least none that has gone abroad, it will therefore, rest upon its own excellencies, and with Miss Helen Faucit for the representative of the heroine they must be very considerable if they stand the ordeal. The *Atalanta* steamer, which will go to India, as no one will buy her, is a perfect failure. It is found that she will not carry the intended complement of guns, together with the necessary quantity of coals; one large swivel has, therefore, been substituted for the sixteen pieces, and she will be as inefficient as the *Hugh Lindsay*, for the intended purpose. The Court of Directors have had it in contemplation to reduce four regiments of Madras cavalry, but the blow has been arrested, it is supposed, through the exertions of Colonel Lushington, who recommended the transfer of these regiments to Bengal. Instructions have, in consequence, been sent to Lord Auckland, empowering him to make the transfer, should the measure prove feasible. There will be considerable difficulty in adjusting the rank of the officers, and the pay of the troopers, who, leaving the Madras presidency, are entitled to an encreased allowance which would render their condition superior to that of the Bengal sepoy. The necessity of maintaining an efficient force in Cabool or its vicinity has occasioned the attempt to preserve the doomed regiments from the destiny with which they were threatened."—*Enylishman*.

FACTORY SYSTEM.

Did we not know the inconsistencies of human nature, and the lamentable exaggeration of them in his Majesty's Ministers, we might well be surprised to hear them propose eight hours for the negro adult, and twelve for the child in the factory. But the surprise will decrease when we arrive at the cause; in either case they sought parliamentary votes; and having to deal with the same parties, but conflicting principles, they gave one law to mercy, and another to oppression. It was politic, but cruel; the loudest declaimers at anti-slavery meetings were the fiercest in demanding an autocracy over the children; there were some honourable exeptions—but their numbers were few—while Lancashire and Yorkshire, teeming with influence, mill-owners, and votes, denounced tyranny in the planter but bepraised it in themselves. The one system, however, has fallen, nor will the other stand long; it may possibly be the purpose of a gracious Providence to make them, like Sennacherib, the instruments of his power, 'howbeit they think not so;' for every argument and every principle, urged by themselves on behalf of the blacks, have an equal strength in favour of the whites,—the country at last will perceive and enforce it; the more extensive the inquiry the more accurate the parallel. Those who are at all conversant with factory-life, and have heard of the *domestic virtues* of slavery,' will comprehend the resemblance without the specification of disgusting details. And, after all in the slavery of the British Indies there was an advantageous contrast; the deficiency of the supply of labourers inspired the planters with an artificial humanity: but the redundancy here seems to blunt what is natural; *they* apportioned moreover toil to the years of the child and fixed its labour under the canopy of heaven!

We have received while writing this paper, a little poem entitled, 'A Voice from the Factories,' which presents many touching and by no means over-coloured pictures of our accursed system of white slavery. Let us pause to consider the following striking stanzas which assuredly could have come from no other than a mother's hand:—

'There the pale Orphan, whose unequal strength
Loathes the incessant toil it *must* pursue,
Pines for the cool sweet evening's twilight length,
The sunny play-hour, and the morning's dew:
Worn with its cheerless life's monotonous hue,
Bowed down, and faint, and stupified it stands;
Each half-seen object reeling in its view—
While its hot, trembling, languid little hands
Mechanially heed the Task-master's commands.

'There sounds of wailing grief and painful blows
Offend the ear, and startle it from rest;
(While the lungs gasp what air the place bestows;)
Or misery's joyless vice, the ribald jest,
Breaks the sick silence: staring at the guest
Who comes to view their labour, they beguile
The unwatch'd moment; whispers half supprest
And muttering low, their faded lips defile,—
While gleanms from face to face a strange and sullen smile.

'These then are his Companions: he, too young
To share their base and saddening merriment,
Sits by: his little head in silence hung;
His limbs cramp'd up; his body weakly bent;
Toiling obedient, till long hours so spent
Produce Exhaustion's slumber, dull and deep.
The Watcher,s stroke—bold—sudden—violent,—
Urges him from that lethargy of sleep,
And bids him wake to Life,—to labour and to weep!

'But the day hath its End. Forth then he hies
With jaded, faltering step, and brow of pain;
Creeps to that shed,—his Home,—where happy lies
The sleeping babe that cannot toil for Gain;
Where his remorseful Mother tempts in vain
With the best portion of their frugal fare:
Too sick to eat—too weary to complain—
He turns him idly from the untasted share,
Slumbering sinks down unfed, and mocks her useless care.

Weeping she lifts, and lays his heavy head
(With all a woman's grieving tenderness)
On the hard surface of his narrow bed;
Bends down to give a sad unfelt caress,
And turns away;—willing her God to bless,
That, weary as he is, he need not fight
Against that long-enduring bitterness,
The Voluntary Labour of the Night,
But sweetly slumber on till day's returning light.

'Vain hope! Alas! unable to forget.
The anxious task's long, heavy agonies,
In broken sleep the victim labours yet!
Waiting the boding stroke that bids him rise,
He marks in restless fear each hour that flies—
Anticipat es the unwelcome morning prime—
And murmuring feebly, with unwaken'd eyes,
"Mother! Oh Mother! is it yet the Time?"—
Starts at the moon's pale ray—or clock's far distant chime.'
Quarterly Review for December.

POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

Terence Timmims, an unsophisticated Irishman, was brought before Mr. Dyer, charged with having been found lying in the streets dead drunk the overnight. Mr Dyer: Now, what have you to say to the charge, Terence?—I'm only from Connaught this two days, barring to-day, and yesterday; my brother took me to his lodgings, and says he, "Terry, me boy, bad luck to me if I don't make ye welcome." Wid that he gets a bottle of gin, a bottle of rum, and a bottle of whisky, and we sat down to hav a drink together. When the gin was done I got up to go away; "Aisy," says he, "let's have a taste of the rum." We drank the rum, and then I wanted to go away, but he would not let me, and so we finished the whisky. After that he sazes the poker, and knocks me down wid the broad end of it. [The defendant turned round and exhibited a severe wound at the back of his head.] Before I got me senses me brother took me up and turned me into the street.—Mr Dyer: A very brotherly action, certainly. Well, since he has got you into this scrape you must apply to him to help you out. I shall fine you 5s. for being drunk. The affectionate brother, who was outside, paid the fine immediately.—*Examiner, November* 27.

MISCELLANEA.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Jan. 2d.—Mrs. Butler, late Fanny Kemble, is now in England, preparing, according to current report, another work for the press: she has, it seems, been exerting herself with congress to procure an international law for the preservation of copy right on both sides of the Atlantic, and Miss Martineau and Lord Brougham are endeavouring to promote the same object in London. In England the taste for natural history and for every department of science is spreading very rapidly, there is a constant call for new editions of White's history of Selborne, and, amongst the great number published, one edited by Blyth, and published by Orr and Smith, Paternoster-row, particularly merits attention. Many valuable works have issued from this press, and several, on account of the small compass in which an immense quantity of information is conveyed, seem peculiarly adapted as works of reference to the Anglo-Indian library. The earth, its physical condition and most remarkable phenomena, by W. Mullinger Higgins, may be very safely recommended, as also Popular Mathematics from the pen of Mr. Mudie, who has simplified the instruction, and treated the science in a very masterly manner. The secret history of Mr. Hook's appointment to the editorship of the *New Monthly* is this. Bentley determined upon starting a periodical to be edited by 'Boz,' Mr. Charles Dickens, to be called The Wit's Miscellany; the gentlemen, however, who were engaged as contributors objected to thisa little as being, too presumptuous, and it was, therefore, changed to Bentley's Miscellany, Colburn, who is always eager to take up schemes originated by others, and also who endeavours to cope with his rival in every way, immediately went to work to bring out something of the same kind, and advertized The Humourist, to be edited by Theodore Hook. He went to that gentleman, and anxious to secure his services, offered him six hundred a year to take the superintendence, which, being accepted, an agreement was signed upon the spot. Subsequently Colburn discovered that a competition with Bentley would be useless, since he had engaged all the best writers; he therefore, decided upon the abandonment of his scheme, and went to Hook to acquaint him with his determination. Hook acquiesced in the opinion which he gave, but informed him at the same time that he had no intention to relinquish his claim for the six hundred per annum which must be paid, as the saying is, whether or no. Colburn, who, does not approve of keeping more cats than will catch mice, appointed to the *New Monthly*, in order to get something for his money. Ever since the secession of Mr. Bulwer from that periodical, Mr. J. C. Hall has been the acknowledged editor, having been promoted from the sub to the head of the establishment, king, with a viceroy over him in the shape of Mr. Colburn, who interferes in every thing. The accession of Mr. Hook was announced at one of Colburn's interary dinners by Mr, Fouler, the sub-editor of the *Examiner*, who proposed that gentleman's health as the *Editor of the New Monthly*. Upon this, Mr. Hall arose to explain his position with regard to the magazine, and being unwilling to act a subordinate part, after having filled the post of premier, eventually resigned. Mr, Hall, in all probability, would not have cared for the nomination of Mr. Hook, had it not affected him in a pecuniary way. It is not perhaps generally known in India that the salaries received by the editors of leading periodicals, form only a portion of the profits annexed to the office. They make a great deal of money by the books and engravings which are sent to them for notice; the latter are frequently made into small investments, and despatched to the colonies, and our foreign settlements, where they sell to great advantage, in China particularly; the former are taken by some booksellers at half price, the most rubbishing being exchanged upon the same allowance for stationary, &c. The notices in the *New Monthly* upon literature and works of art, are so brief, that the lucrative part of the concern costs very little to the person employed, either of time or mental labour, and since editors have discovered the value of the works submitted to them by this method of their disposal, they no longer permit the reviewers or the sub to retain the copies with which they are furnished for the purpose of writing the critique. The number of copies of every new publication sent round to the periodicals is enormous, the leading daily papers getting them as well as the weekly and monthly journals. No very great expectations are entertained by the public respecting Bentley's Miscellany; the best comic writers cannot always be in the vein, and it is very difficult for those who have struck off drolleries in a happy moment, to be witty to order. Should the first number be very good, or very original, it will injure the others, for there will be a new standard of excellence created, which, if not exceeded by the subsequent articles, they will be said to have fallen off. Colburn, by an oversight not usual with him, forgot to bind Hook over to his exclusive service, who being thus left free and unfettered, has promised to write for Bentley. Mr. Peter Cunnigham and Mr. Leopold Martin, the sons of the celebrated poet and painter, youths of nineteen, are engaged in bringing out a work of considerable interest, a guide to Westminster Abbey. Mr. Cunningham performs the literary, and Mr. Martin the pictorial portion of the undertaking. Both these young gentlemen have appointmnts in government offices, and it is delightful to see them treading in the footsteps of their parents, and devoting their leisure to pursuits which are so creditable to their tastes. Being great haunters of Westminster Abbey, they were surprised by the want of information extant upon subjects of interest connected with that venerable pile, and therefore resolved to make an attempt to supply the desideratum. M. Fonblanque, the editor of the *Examiner*, is inodurance vile at the suit of some caitiff of a creditor, a circumstance which shews that the *Examiner*, though the most ably written paper of the party it espouses, does not enrich its conductor and proprietor, Mr. Fonblanque being both. It will seem extraordinary in places in which party spirit exerts an influence over private society, to hear that D. Maginn, who is the editor of the *Standard*, frequently dines with his political opponent in his retirement. No two papers can be more violently adverse to each other than the *Examiner* and the *Standard*, or more lavish in their abuse of the persons advocating, and the principles advocated in the opposite journal. Yet, after each has vented his at most philippic on the head of his antagonist, both can meet in friendly intercourse to laugh over their political disputes. A strong appearance of hostility is one of the secrets of the craft, for otherwise one or two newspapers would suffer, whereas now many are taken in, because the curiosity of the readers is aroused to see what they say of their contemporaries.—*Correspondent Madras Specator*.

Progression.—Progression, without any conceivable limitation or end, designates the work of the Eternal. Even in his institutions fo finite beings, the Infinite provides the materials of the imperishable and the everlasting. The germ of science, that is rooted in the earth, mounts up to the heavens. When we trace the sciences from the earliest period of historical record, we find a multiplying evidence and an increasing light. What is true to-day is not false to-morrow. Theories may vary, but facts do not change. One theory may replace another; but the laws of the universe always remain the same. They are the decrees of infinite wisdom; and in that wisdom there can be no variableness, or it would not be infinite. * * * * The earth itself relates its own history. No historian ever composed such a narrative of extraordinary events, or depicted them in such intelligible characters. The geological history of the earth tells us that there was a period, when there was not a living being upon the surface of the globe. The primary rocks have not yet been found to contain a single fossil, or any vestige of animal life. The first forms of life that were placed upon the habitable globe seem to have been of the most simple kind; and successive generations of these grew up and perished, lived and died, before beings of more complicated structure were introduced. The scale of being commenced with a simple living fibre or tube, like the polypi, with an inherent capacity of life, that does not belong to organizations with more instruments of sense, more complexity of structure, or more extent of powers. Lichens, and mosses, and ferns, appear to have been among the first specimens of vegetable existence. The different strata of the earth are vast pages in the geological history of ancient, but unnumbered days, which exhibit the recrements of extinct species of animated beings, that successively inhabited the earth and the ocean; of which we know that they have been, but have ceased to be. Whole generations of beings that once were, have perished without leaving any living progeny; and the only memorials which they have left of themselves, are in their forms or skeletons that have been preserved in the ancient stratifications of the globe.* * * * It seems to be the benevolent scheme of the Infinite, with respect to his creatures, to make a beginning of their being, in a low state of pleasurable existence; and by a slow progression, or through a series of mysterious and inscrutable changes, to advance them to a higher. If the first state be the smallest portion of happiness that is compatible with a balance of good, it must be recollected that progressive advancement is the order of the universe, or, rather, the design of the great Father of the universe. And is not a minimum of good, with a perpetual increase, preferable to a greater abundance in the first instance, but without subsequent or endless augmentation? Good perpetually increasing must be preferable to stationary good; even though that good be high in the degree of enjoyment and the scale of happiness. Progessive good seems most in unison with the constitution of the world, and with the fond desires and natural expectations of man.—*Religion of the Universe, by Robert Fellowes, LL.D.*

Carlton Club Funds.—The most extravagant notions prevail as to the resources of the Carlton Club. I have heard some persons, otherwise very intelligent, say that the committee have from a million and a half to two millions of money at their disposal for any political object. There never was a greater mistake. They have no funds at all at their disposal, beyond the two or three thousand pounds by which their income exceeds their expenditure; and this sum is not applicable to general purposes; it must be confined solely to the repayment of the 20,000*l.* which the Club has borrowed, which will take some years to come But though the Carlton Club, has thus, properly speaking, no resources of its own, considered as a Club the great body of the members are rich, and are so zealously attachad to their principles, that, when the Tory cause is to be served, a considerable sum can be collected among them, which sum is sometimes placed at the disposal of the committee. The amount collected depends of couse on the circumstances under which the application is made to the members. If it be to contest an election in a town of limited population, 4000*l.* or 5,000*l.* may suffice. If the town be large, or the contest a close one, twice or thrice the sum may be necessary. If an important county, perhaps 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* may be indispensable. In either of these cases, however, except when repeated elections follow hard on each other, the sum required does not fall heavily on any one in dividual, because it is divided among so many. But when a general election happens, then they are, to use a homely but a very expressive term, made to bleed. To be sure no one is compelled to contribute beyond his means, nor indeed, is he obliged to contribute at all; but, then there is the spirit of emulation—the desire to keep up appearances—and, above all, the fear of being suspected of luke warmness to Tory principles. These considerations often prompt men, especially in the higher classes and among Conservatives, to go far beyond their means. This was preminently the case with the members of the Carlton club at the last election. That election was brought about under peculiar circumstances It was a mortal struggle for the ascendancy of the Tory party. Every member of the Club, therefore, felt bound to make a great pecuniary sacrifice on the occasion,—especially after the example set them by Sir Robert Peel and the other most distinguished persons on their side of the question,—who were understood to have individually contributed to the amount of many thousands. I believe the entire sum collected—and expended, too, by the Carlton Club on that occasion, was not much under half a million exclusive of what was raised for the conflict from other sources. Contesting the county of Middlesex alone, against Mr. Hume, is understood to have cost the Tories upwards of 30,000*l.* of which sum at least 20,000*l.* is ascribed to Carlton Club liberality. The members of that Club, however are not in a mood of mind—many of them, it may be safely added, are not in a condition as regards their purse—to repeat the game. Were there a general election to-morrow, I do not believe the Carlton Club would evince half the zeal, and certainly not a fourth part of the liberality, it did on a similar occasion two years ago. At that time there were some scores of them who contrived to advance their hundreds of pounds each, to the general election fund, whom poor tradesmen, with large families entirely dependent on them, had been for years dunning in vain, for accounts of four or five pounds. To give, however, 500*l.* to serve a party purpose, while poor tradesmen, almost with tears in their eyes, appeal to them time after time, without effect, for the payment of a bill of a few pounds,—is quite compatible with Tory notions of honesty; so it is, I regret to add, in too many instances with those of the Whigs.—*The great Metropolis*.

Public Opinion.—Yes, opinion will work its way, however latently or insidiously. It is amusing to sit on a beach, and watch the flux of the ocean. Wave after wave approaches and recedes, still the tide advances. You put your toe or your finger on the last mark of the encroaching element—it rises again, and passes its former limit; you felt no force in the water—it would not rub a chalk mark off your shoe; yet, notwithstanding, it would overwhelm you if you did not make way for it, and is, perhaps, while you are composedly contemplating it, silently undermining and removing the very ground on which you stand. Such is public opinion—such is growth—such its effects. Whether it be in politics, in morals, or in religion, opinion is a tide; opposition but renders it turbulent, and diverts its course—it still flows on, despite of all impediments.—*Town and Country Magazine*.

The Shark.—The power it possesses of preserving one vital spark, in spite of wounds and mutilation, for so long a time, is most wonderful. I have been at the death of many sharks, and have occasionally been almost induced to believe, in the very teeth of physiological science, that this power of a final effort exists by some law of its mechanism, even *after* the last spark is gone. In short, I think the evil spirit of a shark, when it quits home, has yet the faculty of leaving its trap *set*. It dies; but its jaws remain at full-cock. It makes its will and departs, appointing its "fearful and wonderful" construction to be its own executor. Sailors call it a sea-lawyer.—*Monthly Repository*.

Coffee in the Desert.—It is astonishing what effect the smallest portion of the strong coffee made by the Arabs has: no greater stimulus is required in the longest and most arduous journeys. It is universal throughout the East, but more used by the Arabs of the Desert than by any other class; they will often go without food for twenty-four hours if they can but have recourse to the little dram of coffee, which, from the small compass in which they carry the apparatus, and the readiness with which it is made, they can always command. I can vouch for both its strengthening and exhilarating effect; it answers these purposes better than I can conceive it possible a dram of spirits could do to those who indulge in it.—*Major Skinner's Adventures in the East*.

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